

CHAPTER 7

REPORTED SPEECH

Reported speech (or indirect speech) is used when somebody else's words are said or reported or told to another person. This usually happens in another place and at a different time. It may be done 1) with the reporting verb in the present; 2) with the reporting verb in the past.

- The most used reporting verbs are *to say*, *to ask* and *to tell*. *To say* does not need an object, but *to tell* always asks for one.

'I'm going to church.'

He said (+ Ø) he was going to church.

He told me (+ pronoun/noun) he was going to church.

There are some fixed expressions with these verbs.

- Say: *say a (few) word(s)*, *say so*, *say no more*, *say nothing*, *say your prayers*, etc.

• Tell: *tell the time*, *tell the truth*, *tell a story*, *tell a lie*, *tell you so* etc.

• Ask: *ask (for) a favour*, *ask a question*, *ask the price*, *ask after someone* etc.

Other reporting verbs are: *acknowledge*, *admit*, *advise*, *advocate*, *agree*, *allow*, *anticipate*, *appreciate*, *arrange*, *assume*, *believe*, *calculate*, *claim*, *command*, *confess*, *confirm*, *consider*, *declare*, *demonstrate*, *decide*, *deny*, *determine*, *direct*, *doubt*, *dread*, *estimate*, *fancy*, *fear*, *feel (think that)*, *forbid*, *foresee*, *guarantee*, *guess*, *hold (maintain the opinion)*, *hope*, *imagine*, *implore*, *instruct*, *intend*, *know*, *learn (be informed, discover)*, *maintain*, *mean*, *mention*, *notice*, *order*, *perceive*, *persuade*, *plan*, *prefer*, *presume*, *pretend*, *profess*, *promise*, *propose*, *recall*, *reckon*, *recognise*, *report*, *reveal*, *recollect*, *recommend*, *regret*, *remember*, *remind*, *report*, *require*, *resolve*, *see (realise)*, *sense (be aware of)*, *state*, *suggest*, *suppose*, *suspect*, *swear*, *think*, *threaten*, *trust*, *understand*, *urge*, *vow*, *warn*, and many others.

As the person who reports a statement is not the same with that who has uttered it and the time of the utterance is usually later, there are some changes in pronouns, adverbs and tenses.

- Pronouns change according to the reporter's viewpoint, but usually there are the following changes:

I becomes *he/she*;

we becomes *they*;

mine becomes *his/hers*;

me/you becomes *him/her*;

us becomes *them*;

ours becomes *theirs*;
my becomes *his/her*;
our becomes *their*;
myself becomes *himself/herself*.

- Adverbs of time change like this:

now becomes *immediately/then*
two days ago becomes *two days before*
today becomes *that day*
tonight becomes *that night*
tomorrow becomes *the next/following day*
yesterday becomes *the previous day/the next day*
last night becomes *the night before*
the day after tomorrow becomes *in two days' time*

- Adverbs of place and demonstratives change like this:

here becomes *there*
this becomes *that*
these becomes *those*

- Some verb changes:

come becomes *go*
bring becomes *take*

All these changes depend much on the context and the references used by the teller.

- Verbs change their tenses only when the reporting verb is in the past.

➤ *Present tense* becomes *past tense*.

'I'm writing a letter to mother.'

She said she was writing a letter to mother.

➤ *Present perfect and past tense* become *past perfect*.

'I've been there a hundred times'

He said he had been there a hundred times.

➤ *Future* becomes *future in the past*.

'I will come with you tomorrow.'

He said he would come with me the next day.

➤ *Present conditional* becomes *past conditional* (only when there is not a change in meaning).

'I would go with you if I had time.'

He said he would have come with me if he had had time.

➤ *Modal verbs* (present form) become *modal verbs past* (where they exist):

Can becomes *could/would be able to*.

Must becomes *had to/was, were to*.

Will becomes *would*.

May becomes *might*.

Needn't becomes *didn't need to/didn't have to/wouldn't have to*.

'*He may come to the party.*'

She told me he might come to the party.

Modal verbs followed by perfect infinitive do not change in reported speech.

'**I must have lost his phone number**', she said.

She said she must have lost his phone number.

When *shall* is used to express future (predictions, speculations etc.) it becomes *would*. When *shall* has a modal meaning (suggestions, requests, advice, etc.) it becomes *should*.

'**I shall finish by 5 o'clock.**'

She said she would finish by 5 o'clock.

'**Shall I go there in person or shall I phone?**'

He wondered whether he should go there in person or phone.

Should with the meaning of obligation, likelihood or desirability remains unchanged. When it is used in a conditional sentence it becomes *would*.

'**You should take a day off.**'

He said that I should take a day off.

'**If I were you, I should buy another car.**'

He said that if he were me, he would buy another car.

When *must* is used to express inescapable obligation can remain unchanged or be replaced by *had to*.

'**I must tell you the bad news.**'

He said he must/had to tell me the bad news.

When *must* refers to the future it can have the same form or *would have to*.

'**We must be there on time.**'

She said they must/would have to/ be there on time.

Must cannot be replaced by *had to* when it expresses deduction or possibility and remains unchanged in reported speech.

'**This must be the address we are looking for.**'

She said that must be the place they were looking for.

When *must* expresses prohibition (*mustn't*) it remains unchanged or changes to *couldn't*.

Mother said I mustn't/couldn't cross the street when the light was red.

- Permanent states, conditions and general truths are often reported in the simple present after a reporting verb in the past.

He told everybody his friend is the best football player in the country.

Imperatives, orders, commands, requests, advice etc. become infinitive phrases in reported speech, introduced by verbs like: *ask, command, beg, compel, advise, cause, demand, direct, forbid, get, snap, instruct, oblige, order, persuade, recommend, request, tell, urge, want, wish*, etc.

Statements are introduced either by a reporting verb in the present, present perfect or future tense, when there is no tense changes, or by a verb in the past, when tenses change according to the rules (see introduction).

Reported questions have the same word order as statements in English. There is no inversion of subject and auxiliary or modal. When *wh*-words are used in direct questions, they serve as a link between the reporting verb and the reported question.

'Are you ready?'

He asked me if I was ready.

'Where are you going on such rain?'

He wanted to know where I was going on such rain.

If the question has no *wh*-word, *whether* or *if* is used as a link.

Have you eaten all the food?

He asked me if/whether I had eaten all the food.

Shall in reported questions can refer to pure future or can mean a request. In the first case it will change to *would* and in the second to *should* in reported speech.

'Shall I ever see her again?'

He wondered if he would ever see her again.

'Shall I bring the dog in?'

He asked if he should bring the dog in.

An exclamation is usually best rendered in reported speech by a paraphrase that reflects the sense of the original sentence. Some examples of exclamations in English are:

'What a lovely girl (she is)!'

He remarked what a lovely girl she was.

'Hi! How are you?'

He greeted me and asked (me) how I was.

'Oh, Gosh! I've spilt the coffee on the tablecloth!'

She exclaimed angrily that she had spilt the coffee on the tablecloth.

Sometimes we interpret, indicate the purpose or effect of the speaker's or writer's words, or summarise what has been said.

We can use for this a number of verbs and common phrases such as *infer*, *imply*, *conclude*, *judging by*, *(utterly) repudiate*, *assert*, *confirm*, *(openly) confess (to)*, *doubt*, *demand*, *recollect*, *(proudly) proclaim*, *suspect*, *comments*, *remarks statements*, *criticism*, *praise*, *compliment*, *protest*, etc.

I infer from your comments that ...

From the tone of your speech I conclude that...

He maintained throughout the interview that he was the best.

She continues to deny their accusations of theft.

EXERCISES

37. Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Mother said, 'You will write your exercise first and then go out'.
Mother said (that) he would write his exercise first and then go out.
2. 'I'm taking up jogging next week', my neighbour said.
3. 'I can't buy this suit as I don't have enough money', sighed Cornelia.
4. 'We had a wonderful trip to the Greek Islands', admitted John.
5. 'I didn't take the money', denied James.
6. 'I won't interrupt you again', promised little Tony.
7. 'I've already written two letters. What have you done?' asked Mary.
8. 'He may come later so we can start without him', said the chairperson.
9. 'Shall I bring you another towel?' inquired Liz.
10. 'I used to drive home but I have sold my car and now I wait for some lift', said Sarah.

38. Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Mother tells me 'It's time to think of your future career'.
Mother tells me (that) it's time to think of my future career.
2. 'I have to hurry up if I want to catch the train', said Mona.
3. Clara usually says, 'You work too much for too little money'.
4. Mrs. Thomson complains, 'My son always spends a lot when he goes out with his girlfriend'.
5. 'It's going to rain in the afternoon. Look how cloudy the sky is', exclaimed Granny.
6. 'I'll never get married', my little sister keeps saying.
7. 'Sam has got a new job very close to his house', she told me.
8. 'I bought new furniture for the kitchen yesterday', he said.
9. 'There will be a crowd of over 20,000 people in the square', the reporter estimated.

10.'How are you and your parents?', she always asks me when we meet outside the building.

39. Turn the following sentences into reported speech using one of the introductory verbs from the list below in the past simple.

suggest, promise, boast, remind, agree, complain, warn, advise, threaten, accuse.

1. 'I'm the best in the class', he said.

He boasted about being the best in the class.

2. 'You should take a longer holiday after so much work', Karen said to her friend.

3. 'Let's go to the Thai restaurant for a change', he said.

4. 'You've been using my calculator without my permission', she told him.

5. 'You had better lock all your doors and windows at night as a dangerous criminal is at large', he told his friend.

6. 'I'll do everything I can to work this out', his friend told her.

7. 'Don't forget to buy bread and some fruit', Mary told her husband.

8. 'Yes, I'll do it on my own', she said.

9. 'If you don't pay your bills the power will be cut off', said the landlord.

10.'I'm always being picked on by the Maths teacher', said little Tommy.

40. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. David asked Mary to shut the door.

'Shut the door, please', David asked Mary.

2. He asked her to phone him when she arrived home.

3. She offered to help me finish cooking the meal.

4. Mother advised Ann to dress warmly, as it was very cold outside.

5. He threatened to tell everybody who had done it.

6. We explained that we had no intention to hide our gain.

7. She agreed to help me clean the house after the party.

8. The man demanded to see the headmaster.

9. They invited me to go on a picnic with them on Sunday.

10.Lucy asked me where I had found my missing purse.

SUMMERISING EXERCISES

Answer the following questions:

1. How many tenses (in terms of time) has the English language?

2. Dynamic verbs refer to:

- A. general truths; B. states; C. actions; D. habitual actions.

3. In what forms do state verbs usually occur?
4. According to their meaning, state verbs can be categorized into:
5. The choice of tenses in an English sentence can be influenced by:
6. What are the three types of present?
7. Give an example of a sentence where the action in the past is seen as having taken place at a particular point of time.
8. The perfect progressive expresses:
 - A. incompleteness; B. unlimited duration; C. completeness; D. past activity.
9. *Be going to* expresses:
 - A. neutral future or prediction; B. planned action; C. future result of present conditions; D. arrangement for the future.
10. Write the following verbs after either *do* or *make*: damage, no good, a change, justice, a discovery, an escape, business, a decision, one's duty, a job, an apology, a deduction, research, a fortune.
11. What do the two sentences imply in terms of duration:
 - a) He read a book that evening>
 - b) He was reading a book that evening>
12. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense:
 - a) I ...(consider) buying a car but now I ... (have) second thoughts.
 - b) I ...(find) it difficult to convince my wife that I ... (work) at the office.
 - c) As soon as I ... (read) your essay, I ... (give) you a mark.
 - d) Since I ... (carry) the goods, I ... (try) to call a taxi.
 - e) What you ... (think) you ... (do) in five years' time?
 - f) I know I ought ... (talk) to you before, but I ... (study) so much recently that I ... (not have) time for ... (chat). I ... (telephone) you instead, but I ... (lose) phone book.
 - g) ... (Be) you cut off while I ... (talk) to you just now? You ... (be)? I think something must ... (go) wrong with the telephone.
 - h) The thief ... (not realize) that the police ... (be informed) of his thefts, and that his victim ... (be asked) (go on) (look) at him ... (be recognize).
13. Write some verbs related in meaning to *be*.
14. Write the four paired modal verbs.
15. *Needn't* generally expresses:
 - A. external authority; B. lack of obligation; C. external circumstances; D. the authority of the speaker.
16. Modal auxiliaries are always followed by:
17. *Daren't* is used in the present to express:

A. challenge; B. willingness and unwillingness; C. interdiction; D. courage or lack of courage.

18. We express past time with modal verbs using...

19. Ability or potential is expressed with:

A. can; B. might; C. would; D. be able to.

20. Unreal past is expressed by:

A. could + infinitive; B. could + past tense; C. could + past perfect; D. could + perfect infinitive.

21. Possibility is expressed with: A. will; B. may; C. should; D. might.

22. Permission is expressed with:

A. can; B. had better; C. would; D. may.

23. Expectation or probability is expressed with:

A. might; B. should; C. could; D. have to.

24. Belief and conjecture are expressed with:

A. will and can; B. might and would; C. could and might; D. will and would.

25. Inherent capacity is expressed with:

A. will and should; B. should and ought to; C. would and might; D. will and would.

26. Advice and recommendation are expressed with:

A. will and shall; B. should and had better; C. would and might; D. need and have.

27. Obligation and necessity is expressed with:

A. must and should; B. had better and mustn't; C. have (got) to and ought to; D. must and have (got) to.

28. Use an appropriate modal verb or auxiliary in the following:

- That...be the postman ringing at the door.
- We...as well call the meeting off.
- Try as I..., I couldn't solve this problem.
- You...better come earlier to the office not to get into trouble with the new boss.
- It's odd that you...be visiting the same sights.
- It ...have been Harry who left you the note.
- Tim ...come late whenever he was bound to be on time.
- Every member of the club ...wear a dark suit at the reception.

29. To soften an imperative or command we usually use words like...

30. Complete the following expressions: a) Be that as ...; b) Come what ...; c) Try as I ...; d) Suffice it ...; e) Long ...

31. Inference and logical conclusion are expressed by:

A. *must* and *may not*; B. *can* and *couldn't*; C. *must* and *can't*; D. *should* and *would*.

32. Prediction is expressed by:

A. *can* and *may*; B. *shall* and *should*; C. *shall* and *will*; D. *will* and *would*.

33. Characteristic behaviour is expressed by:

A. *would* and *could*; B. *might* and *should*; C. *will* and *must*; D. *will* and *would*.

34. The mandative subjunctive is found in....

35. What are the forms of the infinitive of the verb *wash*?

36. The bare infinitive is used after:

A. Modal verbs; B. Do; C. Let; D. Make.

37. Verbs of perception can be followed by:

A. Long infinitive; B. Short infinitive; C. Present participle; D. Perfect participle.

38. The to-infinitive expresses:

A. Willingness; B. Purpose; C. Sequence of tenses; D. Probability.

39. a) Go on + to-infinitive means...

b) Go on + -ing means...

40. a) Stop + to-infinitive refers to...

b) -ing after stop represents...

41. The formula of the passive construction is...

42. Which tenses have progressive aspect in the passive voice?

43. The functions of the gerund are....

44. The split infinitive means...

45. Give two examples of verbs followed by a *to*-infinitive or by *ing*-forms without any change in meaning...

46. Give two examples of adjectives patterns with *too* and *enough* and *to*-infinitive.

47. *Try* + to-infinitive means... *Try* + -ing means...

48. Put *one* suitable word in each space:

- a. It's too late to buy any food. We'll have to make...with what we've got.
- b. I hardly...ask how much it cost!
- c. Have you ever ...taking a year off work?
- d. I didn't like the house at first, but I ...to love it in the end.
- e. What do you ...doing after this course has finished?
- f. As soon as Sheila finished telling the joke, everyone burst out...
- g. Jim and I ...to meet at 6.00 but he didn't turn up.
- h. It ...that we won't need to pay as much after all.
- i. I can't wait for Saturday! I'm really ...to see you!

j. I can't ...getting up at 6.30 tomorrow morning! I'll catch a later train.

ANSWER KEY

1. 1 *leaves*; 2 is growing; 3 am looking; 4 know; 5 boil/mix; 6 is using; 7 rains; 8 am seeing; 9 are going; 10 is always getting.
2. 1 *have*; 2 am washing; 3 are learning; 4 is throwing; 5 play; 6 do I do/add; 7 do you come/come; 8 is playing; 9 am going; 10 always meet.
3. 1 *is*; 2 appears; 3 waits; 4 is; 5 fires; 6 misses; 7 thinks; 8 is; 9 happens; 10 jumps; 11 lands; 12 runs; 13 goes; 14 hears; 15 looks; 16 sees; 17 is practising.
4. 1 *doesn't matter, just speak to him*; 2 are taking up courses at two colleges; 3 the truck of this car contain? 4 does this dress cost? 5 taste strange; 6 always meeting that badly-behaved young man; 7 being sarcastic again; 8 you feel about going to a picnic on Sunday? 9 his remarks mean? 10 depends on Sarah's advice.
5. 1 *has been trying*; 2 has failed; 3 have asked; 4 have been fighting; 5 has been looking/have you been; 6 has been writing; 7 has read; 8 have been quarrelling; 9 has been playing/has stopped; 10 has been growing/has never had.
6. 1 *since/for*; 2 since/for; 3 for/since; 4 for/since; 5 since/for; 6 since/since; 7 since/for; 8 for/since; 9 since/for; 10 since/for.
7. 1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 C; 5 C; 6 C; 7 A; 8 B; 9 C; 10 B.
8. 1 *he has visited the museum*; 2 known each other for over ten years; 3 Your behaviour has definitely changed; 4 had a long holiday for three years; 5 been taking driving lessons for a week; 6 paid for the rent for five months; 7 lost my glasses; 8 been using his TV set for ten years; 9 been feeling better since she started taking these pills; 10 eaten Thai food before.
9. 1 *was talking/saw*; 2 were shedding/were singing/was spreading/was walking/talking; 3 didn't remember/was living/phoned; 4 was finished/sighed; 5 was telephoning/rang; 6 was telling/fell; 7 were making/heard; 8 hit/sank; 9 received/said/was coming; 10 was reading/was taking/rushed.
- 10.1 *got/had already been removed*; 2 didn't watch/had seen; 3 had made/could; 4 didn't know/had been working (had worked); 5 picked up/had thrown; 6 knew/had attended; 7 knew/had been; 8 phoned/ had been studying; 9 hadn't bought/arrived/couldn't; 10 hired/had broken down.
- 11.1 *had been*; 2 walked; 3 was; 4 had; 5 entered; 6 said; 7 said; 8 looked; 9 said; 10 couldn't; 11 had been watching; 12 exclaimed; 13 did the dog said; 14 repeated; 15 said; 16 said; 17 were being served; 18 said; 19 had; 20 had finished; 21 answered; 22 gave; 23 didn't notice; 24 took; 25 walked; 26 was going; 27 turned; 28 looked; 29 did.

12.1 *came*; 2 set out; 3 was; 4 had left; 5 discovered; 6 had blocked; 7 had trimmed up; 8 were setting; 9 was; 10 crossed; 11 used to be; 12 planted.

13.1. The art gallery opens...2. Rehearsals ...begin...3. My bus leaves....4. ...the new timetable comes....5. ...does your uncle come? 6. The meetings begins...7. They leave ... 8. When do you start...? 9. They get married in ...10. The new department store has a sale ...

14.1 *Will you be coming/* will meet; 2 will be leaving/will not have; 3 will be doing; 4 will be learning; 5 will be working; 6 will be spreading; 7 will be; 8 will be waiting; 9 will be driving; 10 will be singing.

15.1 *will have passed*; 2 will have ended; 3 will have been married; 4 knows/won't start; 5 will have cooked; 6 learns; 7 have attended; 8 will be; 9 will give/has checked; 10 will have begun.

16.1 *'m going to buy/* have saved; 2 will buy; 3 will be sleeping; 4 will have finished; 5 are you doing/am meeting; 6 will be leaving; 7 will be studying; 8 will be; 9 leaves; 10 will finish.

17.1 *am*; 2 has been; 3 is being; 4 will be; 5 will be; 6 has grown; 7 got; 8 went; 9 to wear; 10 will make.

18.1 *They didn't have...;* 2 She hasn't any nice...; 3 I didn't have...; 4 My niece didn't have...; 5 She hasn't arrived...; 6 My parents didn't have ...; 7 We didn't have...; 8 the girls didn't have...; 9 You haven't finished...; 10 I haven't any hint...

19.1. *Please let me have a look...;* 2...to have a walk...; 3 I haven't had a drink of ...; 4 ...have been having a fight...5 Have a taste of ...; 6usually has a rest...7 They will probably having a swim...; 8 ..should have a sleep...; 9 ...wants to have a talk with ...; 10 ...to have a lie down.

20.1 *do*; 2 did; 3 made; 4 did; 5 has made; 6 have done; 7 made; 8 will do; 9 did; 10 made.

21.(Suggested answers)1 *She can't have studied hard enough.* 2. They might have gone out. 3. He could/might have been courting her for a long time. 4. He may already have known. 5. They should win. 6. Our guests ought to arrive before five. 7. I must have lost it. 8. But she can't have arrived there already. 9. Yes, it will do 180 km an hour. 10. You had better come in time from now on.

22.1 *must*; 2 must; 3 must; 4 had to; 5 have to/must; 6 having to/have to; 7 have had to; 8 had to; 9 must; 10 have to.

23.1 *They needn't buy a larger house.* 2 You don't have to come over. 3 You needn't (don't need to) tell us ...; 4 You needn't have written to them...; 5 We don't have to got to work...; 6 We didn't need to check up the car. 7 He needn't have told everything ...; 8 They needn't have made such a fuss. 9 I didn't need (have) to go there, which saved me ...; 10 I need hardly say ...

24.1 *B*; 2 *A*; 3 *B*; 4 *B*; 5 *C*; 6 *C*; 7 *A*; 8 *C*; 9 *C*; 10 *A*.

25.1 *had had*; 2 wouldn't be; 3 wouldn't drive; 4 could; 5 will ruin; 6 would have dropped in; 7 will enjoy; 8 know; 9 will be; 10 couldn't.

26.1 *B*; 2 *A*; 3 *B*; 4 *C*; 5 *A*; 6 *C*; 7 *C*; 8 *C*; 9 *A*; 10 *B*.

27.1 *gets*; 2 would prefer; 3 had known; 4 you practise; 5 hadn't missed; 6 to eat; 7 had better; 8 would you accept; 9 weren't late; 10 wouldn't have finished.

28.1 *better not wear such a short skirt at the interview*. 2 ...the prizes go down ...; 3 ...you admit to your ...you won't be...; 4 ...don't you phone her first? 5 ...Tommy cleverer, he would have married...; 6 ...his shoes/position, I would have delivered...; 7 ...she is more careful, she will get hurt. 8 ...he wanted the job, he filled in...; 9 have any..., please go through...; 10 ...as you study hard you won't fail...

29.1 *supporting*; 2 opening; 3 trying/put; 4 becoming; 5 having; 6 being; 7 winning; 8 try/talk; 9 hate;/putting; 10 making.

30.1 *to stop/making*; 2 emigrating/paying; 3 recover/using; 4 you to tell/ my arriving; 5 Jane('s) craving/to lose; 6 skating/to see/him competing; 7 go; 8 getting/to like/hearing/collecting; 9 to finish/digging; 10 writing/read(reading).

31.1 *flying*; 2 saying; 3 playing; 4 to buy; 5 giving; 6 drinking/to become; 7 confess; 8 study/to take; 9 to be eaten; 10 knowing.

32.1 ...*attentive enough to hear what you're saying*; 2 ...no recollection of having switched off the light; 3 ...five hours getting to that remote village; 4 ...thinking/considering of going in for.../planning to go in for...; 5 ...to gossiping, so ...; 6 ...clever enough to solve...; 7 ...difficulty talking with the natives...; 8 ... mind buying me ...; 9 waste of time going there ...; 10 ...no intention of going there...

33.1. *The pavement has been swept*. 2. A lot of money is spent on presents at Christmas time. 3. Is a new hen house being made (by Tom)? 4. Who were you told about this? 5. She was made to study hard this semester. 6. I was shown some paintings by Jane who bought them from the exhibition. 7. The students are going to be taught a new chemistry lesson. 8. That old house may not be bought after all. 9. Stupid people are generally made fun of. 10. The dog is walked twice a day by my husband.

34. 1. *This bridge is said to be the longest in the world*. 2. It is known that he makes a lot of trouble...3. It was reported that they had sold a lot of stock. 4. It is expected that she will have another baby. 5. They were said to have been expelled from the country. 6. It is rumoured that he has run away with another woman. 7. Strong winds are forecast to be blowing next month. 8. It is said that the company has

big losses. 9. The ship is believed to have sunk very close to the French shores.

10. It is widely believed that she won the competition by using drugs.

35. 1. *They told me that they would repair my TV set in two days but they haven't delivered it yet.* 2. They let Jill go on that trip, but they told her that they expected her back as soon as possible as they needed her at the office. 3. They had told him how to handle that machinery but in the end the foreman helped him to start that device. 4. They had painted the house before the new owners, who my friend brought to view it first, bought it. 5. They had given her every possible advice but villains trapped her in the tropical jungle. 6. We grew most of the plants with great care but the bad weather we had this winter destroyed them. 7. They offered my friend several jobs but she preferred that they send her to work overseas. 8. They say that they have discovered new drugs against HIV but they haven't put anything on market yet. 9. They took Paula to hospital after a speeding car had injured her. 10. The author wrote this novel while the local police held him in custody.

36. 1. The man has had the door opened. 2. Frieda has had a new dress sewn. 3. I am having my car washed and polished. 4. We'll have our house painted and repaired next month. 5. She got the report written. 6. Mrs. Gravel had the floor in the kitchen scrubbed. 7. You will have money deducted from your salary if...8. We had the old oak tree from the garden cut. 9. Did you have two bottles of milk brought a day? 10. He had the plans for the new house designed (by an architect).

37. 1. *Mother said (that) he would write his exercise first and then go out.* 2. My neighbour said he was taking up jogging the next week. 3. Cornelia said sadly that she couldn't buy that suit as she didn't have enough money. 4. John admitted that they had had a wonderful trip to the Greek Islands. 5. James denied having taken the money. 6. Little Tony promised not to interrupt again. 7. Mary said that she had already written two letters and asked him what he had done. 8. The chairperson said that he may come later and so we could start without him. 9. Liz inquired if she should bring me another towel. 10. Sarah said that she used to drive home but that she had sold her car and waited for some lift.

38. 1. *Mother tells me (that) it's time to think of my future career.* 2. Mona said that she had to hurry up if she wanted to catch the train. 3. Clara usually says that I work too much for too little money. 4. Mrs. Thomson complains that her son always spends a lot when he goes out with his girlfriend. 5. Granny exclaimed that it was going to rain in the afternoon, as the sky was cloudy. 6. My little sister keeps saying that she will never get married. 7. She told me that Sam had got a new job very close to his house. 8. He said that he had bought new furniture for the kitchen the day before. 9. The reporter estimated that there would be a crowd

of over 20,000 people in the square. 10. She always asks me when we meet outside the building how I and my parents feel.

39. 1. *He boasted about being the best in the class.* 2. Karen advised her friend to take a longer holiday after so much work. 3. He suggested going to the Thai restaurant for a change. 4. She accused him of using her calculator without her permission. 5. He warned his friend to lock all his doors and windows at night as a dangerous criminal was at large. 6. His friend promised her to do everything he could to work that out. 7. Mary reminded her husband to buy some bread and fruit. 8. She agreed to do it on her own. 9. The landlord threatened to cut off the power if he didn't pay his bills. 10. Little Tommy complained that the Maths teacher was always picking on him.

40. 1. '*Shut the door, please*', David told Mary. 2. 'Please give me a ring when you arrive home', he asked her. 3. 'Can I help you finish cooking the meal?', she asked. 4. 'Ann, you should dress warmly, as it is very cold outside' said mother. 5. 'I'll tell everybody who did it', he said. 6. 'We're telling you that we have no intention to hide our gain'. 7. 'OK, I'll help you clean the house after the party', she said. 8. 'I'd like to see the headmaster', said the man. 9. 'Will you come with us on a picnic on Sunday?', they asked me. 10. 'Where have you found your missing purse?', asked Lucy.

ANSWER KEY TO SUMMARISING EXERCISES

1. Present and past.
2. C.
3. Simple tenses.
4. Feeling and emotions, thinking and believing, wants and preferences, perception and senses.
5. Consistency in the use of tenses, the proximity rule, particular tense sequences (e.g. conditional clause).
6. Timeless, limited, instantaneous.
7. He went there on foot (the other day).
8. A.
9. C.
10. Do + damage, no good, justice, one's duty, a job, research.
11. Completeness; incompleteness.
12. a) was considering/have had; b) found/had worked; c) have read/'ll give; d) was carrying/tried; e) do you think/will be doing; f) to have talked/have been studying/haven't had/chatting/would have telephoned/ have/had lost; g) were

you/was talking/were you/have gone; h) didn't realize/had been informed/had been asked/to go on/looking/to be recognized.

13. Appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste.

14. Can-could; may-might; shall-should; will-would.

15. B.

16. Infinitive forms of the verb.

17. D.

18. Perfect infinitive.

19. A, D.

20. D.

21. B, D.

22. A, D.

23. B.

24. D.

25. D.

26. B.

27. D.

28. a) will; b) may; c) might; d) had; e) should; f) must; g) would; h) shall.

29. Please, will you?

30. a) it may; b) may; c) may/might; d) to say; e) ...live the President.

31. C.

32. C.

33. D.

34....that clauses after verbs like *demand*, *require* and expressions such as: *it's necessary*, etc.

35. (to) wash; (to) be washing; (to) have washed; (to) have been washing; (to) be washed; (to) have been washed.

36. C; D (except passive).

37. B, C.

38. B.

39. a) Move to something different; b) Continue doing the same thing.

40. a) Purpose, the reason why we stopped; b) We stopped doing something.

41. Subject + Be + Verbed2 + (by agent).

42. Present and past.

43. Nouns: as subject/object of a verb, complement of *to be*, object of a preposition; verbs in non-finite clauses.

44....to place an adverb or please between *to* and the verb.

45. Start, continue, begin, etc.

46. He is too young to go there alone. He isn't clever enough to solve this difficult problem.

47. Try + infinitive = make an effort or attempt; try + -ing = to test

48.a) do; b) dare; c) tried; d) grew; e) intend; f) laughing; g) agreed; h) seems; I) longing; j) face.

Most frequently used irregular English verbs

Infinitive (V1)	Past Tense (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Present Participle	Meaning
arise	arose	arisen	arising	a se ridică
awake	awoke	awoken	awaking	a trezi
be	was, were	been	being	a fi
beat	beat	beaten	beating	a bate
become	became	become	becoming	a devine
begin	began	begun	beginning	a începe
bend	bent	bent	bending	a îndoi
bet	bet	bet	betting	a paria
bind	bound	bound	binding	a legă
bite	bit	bitten	biting	a mușca
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	a săngera
blow	blew	blown	blowing	a bate, a suflă
break	broke	broken	breaking	a rupe
bring	brought	brought	bringing	a aduce
build	built	built	building	a construi
burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/ burned	burning	a arde
burst	burst	burst	bursting	a izbucni
buy	bought	bought	buying	a cumpără
catch	caught	caught	catching	a prinde
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	a alege
cling	clung	clung	clinging	a adera
come	came	come	coming	a veni
cost	cost	cost	costing	a costa
cut	cut	cut	cutting	a tăia
dig	dug	dug	digging	a săpa
do	did	done	doing	a face
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	a desenează
dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	dreaming	a visa
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	a bea
drive	drove	driven	driving	a conduce (o mașină)
eat	ate	eaten	eating	a mâncă
fall	fell	fallen	falling	a cădea

feed	fed	fed	feeding	a hrăni
feel	felt	felt	feeling	a simți
fight	fought	fought	fighting	a luptă
find	found	found	finding	a găsi
fly	flew	flown	flying	a zbura
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	a interzice
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	a uita
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	a îngheța
get	got	got (gotten AmE)	getting	a obține
give	gave	given	giving	a da
go	went	gone	going	a merge
grow	grew	grown	growing	a crește
hang	hung	hung	hanging	a atârna
	hanged	hanged	hanging	a spânzura
have	had	had	having	a avea
hear	heard	heard	hearing	a auzi
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	a ascunde
hit	hit	hit	hitting	a lovi
hold	held	held	holding	a ține
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	a răni
keep	kept	kept	keeping	a ține
know	knew	known	knowing	a ști
lay	laid	laid	laying	a zace, a sta întins
lead	led	led	leading	a conduce
learn	learned/ learnt	learned/ learnt	learning	a învăță
leave	left	left	leaving	a pleca, a părăsi
lend	lent	lent	lending	a împrumuta (cuiva)
let	let	let	letting	a lăsa
lie	lay	lain	lying	a întinde
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	lighting	a aprinde
lose	lost	lost	losing	a pierde
make	made	made	making	a face
mean	meant	meant	meaning	a însemna
meet	met	met	meeting	a întâlni
pay	paid	paid	paying	a plăti
put	put	put	putting	a pune
quit	quit	quit	quitting	a părăsi
read	read	read	reading	a citi
rid	rid	rid	riddling	a scăpa de
ride	rode	ridden	riding	a călări

ring	rang	rung	ringing	a suna
rise	rose	risen	rising	a răsări
run	ran	run	running	a alerga
say	said	said	saying	a spune
see	saw	seen	seeing	a vedea
seek	sought	sought	seeking	a căuta
sell	sold	sold	selling	a vinde
send	sent	sent	sending	a trimite
set	set	set	setting	a pune, a așeza
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	a scutura
shine	shone	shone	shining	a străluci
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	a împușca
show	showed	shown	showing	a arăta
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	a se strâmta
shut	shut	shut	shutting	a închide
sing	sang	sung	singing	a cânta
sink	sank	sunk	sinking	a (se) scufunda
sit	sat	sat	sitting	a sta jos
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	a dormi
smell	smelled/ smelt	smelled/ smelt	smelling	a mirosi
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	a vorbi
spend	spent	spent	spending	a petrece, a cheltui
spill	spilled/ spilt	spilled/ spilt	spilling	a vărsa
spoil	spoiled/ spoilt	spoiled/ spoilt	spoiling	a strica
spread	spread	spread	spreading	a răspândi
spring	sprang	sprung	springing	a țășni
stand	stood	stood	standing	a sta în picioare
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	a fura
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	a lipi
sting	stung	stung	stinging	a întepă
stink	stank	stunk	stinking	a mirosi urât
strike	struck	struck/ stricken	striking	a lovi
swear	swore	sworn	swearing	a (în)jura
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	a mătura
swim	swam	swum	swimming	a înota
take	took	taken	taking	a lua
teach	taught	taught	teaching	a preda

tear	tore	torn	tearing	a sfâșia
tell	told	told	telling	a spune
think	thought	thought	thinking	a gândi
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	a arunca
wake	woke	woken	waking	a trezi
wear	wore	worn	wearing	a purta
weep	wept	wept	weeping	a plânge
win	won	won	winning	a câștiga
wind	wound	wound	winding	a serpui
write	wrote	written	writing	a scrie